## Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, JULY 11, 1870.

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE. THE position taken by Napoleon in the present threatening European complication is not calculated to secure for him sympathy either in this country or in Europe. He proposes to go to war on account of the elevation of a prince of Prussian extraction to the Spanish throne, and coupled with this threat is the statement of the Spanish minister at Paris that France opposes all nominations save that of the Prince of Asturias, the son of the exiled Isabella. In the light of past events the Emperor of the French cuts a sorry figure in insisting that the people of Spain must accept a Bourbon as their monarch, and that he will, by force of arms, prevent them from exercising freedom of choice among more acceptable candidates. Who could have expected the representative of the revolutionary Napoleons to become the armed champion of the effete Bourbons, and to insist that, despite the rigorous exclusion of the latter from France, they must rule the adjacent country of Spain in defiance of the protests of her people? The present Emperor has himself set at defiance all the traditions and principles alike of the monarchists and republicans of Europe. He threw down the gauntlet to the former when he was elected President of the French Republic of 1848, and he outraged the latter by the coup d'état of 1851. He seeks to justify his assumptions of power by the allegation that he is sustained by the popular will of France, as declared in her one-sided elections, and yet he denies to Spain the privilege of exercising this right of free suffrage under analogous circumstances. At the present moment the war fever seems to rage fiercely in France, and the hatred and jealousy of Prussia, which have been intensified by her recent accessions of territory, make many Frenchmen anxious to measure swords with the Prussians, and to reassert French supremacy. If war ensues, however, by Napoleon's overt act, all the moving causes of the conflict will be carefully canvassed, and if it shall appear that Napoleon's dynastic fears and unprincipled intrigues, rather than Prussian ambition, provoked the struggle, he will be more apt to reap ignominy and danger than glory and safety from the strife. The | bad conduct, for an application to Councils attitude assumed by Prussia is dignified. for reinstatement and the refunding of the When she says she has nothing whatever to appropriation forfeited by suspension is do with the controversy, and that it must be settled by Spain on her own responsibility. the onus is thrown on Napoleon of either commencing war without sufficient provocation or of bullying the Spaniards into a rejection of Hohenzollern. If the Cortes decide against him on account of the Napoleonic bluster, a peaceful solution of the question will thus be speedily made. If, however, they elect him King, and Napoleon attempts to dethrone him by force of arms, in a campaign against Spain, he will disgust every liberal Frenchman and become the laughing-stock of the world, besides encountering the danger that the Spaniards, in a defensive contest, will prove as troublesome to him as they were to the founder of his dynasty. Prussia shows no disposition to precipitate a conflict, displaying rather an anxiety to avoid it if it can be avoided honorably. If Napoleon, however, thrusts a conflict upon her, and she can satisfy the Germans that they are summoned to resist aggressive Napoleonic ambition. the French will find a foeman worthy of their steel, and the contest will be as likely to wind up with a Sadowa as a Solferino.

THE SCHOEPPE CASE. THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania disposed of the Schoeppe case last week by refusing to open the judgment, and by directing that the record should be remitted. Thus the original decision of the Cumberland county court is fully and finally affirmed. The act framed by the last Legislature to give to the prisoner an opportunity for a full revision of all the proceedings which resulted in his condemnation has not improved in the slightest his legal status. A jury of the vicinage in which his imputed crime was committed declared him to be guilty of murder, and the highest court of the State, after being empowered with authority to inquire into all the circumstances attending his trial, has found no cause to alter the original judgment. In the midst of the clamor made some months ago we expressed the opinion that Schoeppe's guilt had been clearly established, and the correctness of this opinion is now authoritatively affirmed. This decision again makes Governor Geary the sole arbiter of Schoeppe's fate. He had previously investigated the proceedings without discovering any reason why the judgment of the Court should be set aside, and if he adheres to the opinion which subsequent events have death-warrant will in the natural course of events soon be issued. No equally zealous effort to rescue a condemned murderer from the gallows was ever before made in this Commonwealth, while few convictions were based on stronger evidence. If Geary was not proverbially fickle, Schoeppe's case would be unalterably determined by the action of the Supreme Court. It remains to be seen, however, whether in this instance the Governor will exercise his favorite privilege of changing his mind, either by postponing action or by issuing a pardon.

vince those who have doubted heretofore that the substitution of a paid fire department for the present volunteer system is demanded by every consideration of decency, economy, and public safety. The volunteer department has done such good service in times past, and it has numbered in its ranks so many of the most esteemed and worthy citizens of Philadelphia, that many who saw the growing necessity for a change were loth to interfere with it. A great city like this, however, cannot afford to maintain in its midst an organization of men who will be able, whenever they may want a little excitement, or desire to gratify their bloodthirsty dispositions, to get up a riot like that of yesterday. All the evidence that has yet been adduced points conclusively to the fact that the outrages of vesterday were deliberately planned by the ruffianly element of the department, and the respectable firemen, for whose sake chiefly the present system has been submitted to so long, owe it to themselves that they shall unite with their fellow-citizens in denouncing the rioters, in endeavoring to bring them to punishment, and in bringing about a radical reform which will make such occurrences impossible in the future. There is no reason to doubt that both of the fires that occurred early on Sunday morning were the work of incendiaries in the Fire Department. They were lighted by men who have made extensive claims upon the regards of the public, who have been subsidized from the publie treasury, and who had been granted various privileges on the ground that they undertake to protect the lives and property of the people of Philadelphia. Thousands of dollars' worth of property, however, were consumed vesterday morning for no other purpose than to afford gangs of ruffians an opportunity to start a riot, which was kept up almost without intermission during nearly the whole of the Sabbath.

THE rioting and incendiarism with which

this city was disgraced yesterday must con-

It is not necessary for us to go into the details of the riot in this place, and it is enough for us to recognize it as the culmination of a long series of outrages that show the utter demoralization of the volunteer department. The firemen have been warned again and again that it depended upon themselves entirely whether a paid department would be established, but the decent men among them have been utterly unable to control the ruffianly element, and between the incendiarism, thieving, and rioting that have characterized the volunteer department of late years, the people of Philadelphia have had quite enough of it, and now demand that a

change shall be made. A large portion of the blame of the present demoralization among the firemen is chargeable to Councils, who have never given that support to the orderly and respectable men that they were entitled to. It is nearly useless to suspend a company for rioting or other almost invariably considered with favor, and a direct premium is thus paid for bad conduct. This sort of thing will continue so long as the present system of extinguishing fires lasts and the only way to produce a complete and radical reform is to abolish the volunteer department at once and forever. and establish a corps of men, under immediate orders of the municipal authorities, who will make the extinguishing of fires the business of their lives, and not the amusement of their idle hours. A great city like this cannot afford to run the risk of having its Sabbaths desecrated, its property destroyed, and its citizens outraged by bands of ruffians; and all the arguments against the increased expense of a paid fire department are of no moment whatever, if a few thousand dollars per annum will insure us against the repetition of such scenes as those of yesterday. Councils have adjourned for the summer, but we believe that the Mayor would meet the wishes of a very large majority of the people of Philadelphia if he would call a special session for the purpose of taking action upon this matter immediately; but whether he does so or not, it is sincerely to be hoped that no effort will be spared to discover and bring to justice the

to commit it. THE INCOME-TAX INFAMY. In seems settled now that the fruitful parent of fraud in our revenue system, the unjust, inquisitorial, and odious income tax, must be continued another year. The bill may get to a committee of conference; but, unfortunately, the tax on incomes has been accepted by both houses, and will not be stricken out by the committee. What is most mortifying to the great masses of the people is the fact that the Senate, by a decided vote, when the body was nearly full, declared against this oppressive and objectionable tax, and afterwards, in a thin Senate, by the help of artful but cowardly dodgers, it was restored. No reason was given to the nation for this strange action of the Senate. No public necessity could be pleaded in justification of the act. It was done almost without debate, and at a time when a number of the rather confirmed than weakened, Schoeppe's leading opponents of the measure were absent. But the trick was so transparent and the restoration so utterly inexcusable. that those who did it were shamed into allowing a reconsideration; and on the test vote of rescinding the action of the Senate on continuing the income tax there was a tie-26

ringleaders in the riots of vesterday. Unless

this is done there will be no security whatever

for life or property, and every citizen will feel

that his family and his goods are at the mercy

of gangs of rufflans, whose opportunities for

mischief are only equalled by their propensity

What is especially humiliating tot he business men of Philadelphia is the fact that Senator Cameron dodged the vote and thereby allowed the income tax to remain in the bill. He cannot plead that the vote was unexpected, nor can be claim that he was not in

THE FIREMEN'S RIOTS YESTERDAY. | or near to the Senate. His name appears in the proceedings of the Senate but a short time before the vote was taken, and he must have left with the full knowledge that the test vote on the income tax was soon to be taken. While there was any possible danger of restoring the tax on gross receipts, to impair the revenues of his vast railroad and other corporate interests, he was faithfully at his post; but when that danger was ever, he retreated from the Senate to enable a minority to reimpose upon the people the most iniquitous and offensive tax ever inflicted upon any nation. It is not disguised that the income tax was re-enacted to enable corporations to escape the tax on gross receipts, and the conviction is wide-spread that corrupt combinations of interested parties have made the interests of the people subordinate to private peculation. In this combination, of whatever character it may have been, Senator Cameron was certainly a chief manager, and instead of meeting the issue manfully, he skulked away, leaving to a few Northern Senators and the carpet-baggers the distasteful and disgraceful task. The tax upon gross receipts, in which

> Senator Cameron and other speculative Senators and politicians are so deeply interested, does not open wide the doors of fraud. Corporations cannot well make false returns of their gross earnings, but individuals can commit the most flagrant frauds upon the Government in returning incomes. Senator Cameron, reputed one of the most opulent men of the State, owns, under oath, to less than \$7500 of revenue subject to income tax. \$5000 of which is Senatorial salary. We do not assume that he returned his income falsely; but if he did not, his income must be mainly from dividends and interest on corporation stocks and bonds, which are directly and greatly affected by the tax on gross receipts. Whichever explanation may be the true one, his Senatorial action, after pretending to oppose the income tax, is none the less disgraceful to himself and humiliating to his State. By his failure to vote when he had knowledge that the test was soon to come, the nation is made to suffer the most grievous of all the necessitous war measures, and that, too, when the statement of the Treasury was just issued, showing over \$20,000,000 of the debt had been paid in a single month. To the deliberate skulking of Senator Cameron, apparently actuated by his great interest in releasing other sources of taxation, are we indebted for the re-enactment of the only tax that is inquisitorial in its operation, that endangers individual credit, that invites every scoundrel to defraud the Government, and that is odious to nineteen-twentieths of the loval people of the country. By Cameron's cowardly refusal to vote on the question, a horde of greedy official cormorants are continued to inquire into the private business of the people and waste their substance. Almost with one accord the leading Republican. press of the great business and commercial sections protest against it, and thousands of earnest Republicans feel that they have been corruptly betrayed by a ring of speculators, and that Senator Cameron is the author of the wrong. Upon him the responsibility must rest, and whatever the political consequences may be will be chargeable to the chief political trickster who has climbed into the Senate through political prostitution and debauchery, to shame the noblest and best State of the Union. A LARGE MASS of documents was transmit-

ted to the Senate on Saturday relating to the confiscation of American property and the unlawful imprisonment of American citizens by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. It appears from the accompanying correspondence between Secretary Fish and the Spanish Minister at Washington, that the chances of obtaining prompt redress in these and similar cases has recently been diminished by the withdrawal, from the latter, of the authority to grant it in response to the requests of the American Government. Thus the old difficulties in our relations with Cuba, which have grown out of the delays resulting from the transmission and retransmission of despatches from Havana to Washington, from Washington to Madrid, and from Madrid to Havana, are now re-established under irritating circumstances. Mr. Fish has directed General Sickles to remonstrate against this unjust policy, and we hope his remonstrances will induce Spain to adopt a more judicious course. In the present state of public feeling, the Hidalgoes cannot afford to inflict new outrages on American citizens. If they attempt to postpone redress indefinitely for the wrongs perpetrated by their officials. Free Cuba stock may suddenly rise far beyond their anticipations.

-They have discovered a new lake in Canada, in the vicinity of Caledonia Springs, and chris-tened it Lake Arthur. It is not the one from which King Arthur's famous sword Escalibar was thrust forth by a fair nymph, but re-ceives its name from the wandering Prince of later times. It is about a mile wide and threequarters of a mile wide, and abounds with fish.

—More people are killed by lightning than is commonly supposed. According to some recently published statistics more than 10,000 people have been smitten by the electric fluid within the past thirty years, of whom 2252 were killed outright. The fiery bolts, however, seem

to make a distinction on account of sex, for of the 880 killed within the last ten years, only 243 were females. SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 14th instant. Transfer books will be closed until the 14th lustant.
7 6 10t WILLIAM W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, 225 South FOURTH Street, Phila-A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable in Cash on and after July 18th.

JOHN WELCH,

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COM-PANY has declared a quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at the Office, No. 263 WALNUT Street (up stairs), on aud after Friday, July 15, 1870. 6 29 wfm9t L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES. For additional Special Action see the Inside Paper.

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS. DRAP D'ETES, CREPES, ALPACAS, SEER-SUCKERS, LINENS, DUCKS. SUMMER

SUITS SUMMER SUITS SUMMER SUITS

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SUITS FOR BUSINESS, DRESS, TRAVEL LING, HUNTING, FISHING, BATHING. BOATING, READY TO PUT RIGHT ON

> AT WANAMAKER'S. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

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CHARLES BLASIUS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS. AT THE OLD WAREROOMS.

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COM-PANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a
Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital
Stock, payable on and after the 11th inst., clear of

tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed. E. MITCHELL CORNELL, HARPER'S HAIR DYE-THE ONLY

HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 531 tf 4p THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas, Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street.

OLOTHING. BETTER THAN ANY

EVER OFFERED

AT ANY SUCH PRICE.

Come and look at the SCOTCH CHEVIOTS. Only \$10. Cnly \$10. Only \$10.

> Only \$10. Ten Dollars a Suit.

Only \$10. Only \$10. Only \$10.

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WE are determined not to be beat on these Ten Dol-

WE are doing a rushing business in these Ten Dol-WE are ahead of all competition on these Ten Doilar Scotch Cheviots.

WE are giving immense satisfaction with these Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviots WE want to know if you can do better than to buy

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PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS. FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents. FINE GREY LINENS. CHOCOLATE LINESS. PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.

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 Capital Stock
 \$130,000 00

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 " in Chatham National Bank
 3,055 31

 " in hands of agents in course of transmission
 47,500 00
 Premium Loans endorsed on the Policies .. 15,896 93 Office Furniture..... 3,000 00 Revenue Stamps..... Bills Receivable.

Deferred Premiums, being balance of quarteriy and semi-annual premiums for the Amount of losses during the year adjusted but not due.

Amount of all other claims against the

standing risks, estimated ... ..... 59,063:34 Amount of cash premiums received Amount of cash premiums received.

Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, one-third loan of premium endorsed with policies.

Interest received from investments.....
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources, sale of gold .....

Amount paid and owing for reinsurance \$320.14 including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the company..... Amount of taxes paid by the Company Amount of all other expenses and expen-22,271-40 stock per share.....

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of February, A. D. 1870. A. H. NONES, Commissioner for Pennsylvania. (Signed)

JOSEPH HOXIE, President. E. DWIGHT KENDALL, Vice-President. J. F. R. HADDEN, Secretary.

F. H. LANE.

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"hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE

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A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton

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June 23, 1870.

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